

ANTI-SLAVERY.

THE MEASURES! THE MEASURES!! THE MEASURES!!!

"We are all opposed to slavery—but"—
"your measures are all wrong"—[Old Tune.

So it seems! But how shall they be mended? What measures shall we adopt that have not already been placed under the ban of proscription?

Shall we print? No. Shall we preach? No. Shall we pray? No. At least "not publicly."

Shall we circulate our publications at the North?—Oh! no: "We're all abolitionists at the North. Why don't you go to the South?"

Shall we send our publications to the southern slaveholders? Oh! No. That measure was vastly imprudent, you know.

Shall we hold prayer meetings? No. Ministers have refused the use of their lecture room, to their own church members. The N. York Observer complained that bad feelings had been engendered by people's praying for the slaves on the anniversary week, in the morning prayer meetings. Shall we introduce the subject into the churches? Shall we exhibit the religious bearings of the subject? Surely not. It will create division! It is secular! It is political! The churches have nothing to do with it.

Shall we urge the performance of political duties? O no! Christians should keep aloof from politics! See, now! Didn't we tell you it was all a political affair?

Shall ministers preach on this subject? No. It would create divisions! It will secularize the ministry! Ministers preach politics! O horrible! The subject is unbecomingly the ministry!

Shall laymen lecture on this subject? O no. Laymen must not assume to instruct "on subjects which come within the sphere of pastoral instruction."

Shall itinerating agents or evangelists instruct the people on the subject? No. The pastors hold the exclusive right of religious teaching.

Shall the pastors introduce the subject into their discourses? Why, no!—Haven't we told you, over and over again, it will make difficulty and divide the churches?

Shall we memorialize the Judiciary of the church? By no means. The Judiciary possess "no legislative power"—[i. e. against slavery. Perhaps they could cut off the abolitionists, if they should set themselves about it.—*Aside*]

Shall we petition Congress and the State Legislature? Why, no. No. How many times must we warn you against political action?

Shall we organize anti-slavery societies? By no means! It is a part of the machinery of "popular agitation." It is taking the morals of the community out of the hands of the churches. It is introducing man of the world to take a part in religious matters. The great body of the New England clergy stand aloof from the enterprise for no other reason.

Shall we go back again, then, and ask the churches to take it up? Oh! no!—"Division! Politics! Agitation!"

Who shall we? Shall citizens? A good reason then, why Christians should stand aloof! Shall Christians?—No.—Let them attend to religion, and let politics alone! Shall Presidents and Professors of colleges? No. Shall students? No. Shall young men? No. Shall young women? No. Shall children? No. Shall men of adult years? No. A single man will you get, among those who object against youth, females, and children?

Where shall we operate? In the pulpit? No. Out of the pulpit? No. In the cities? No. In the villages? No. In the country? No. Wherever we go, it is one unvarying cry of objections, excuses, and opposition. Shall we address the South? No. The North? No.—No. No.

Your measures are all wrong. You are "men of one idea." You are men of so many ideas that we can't get along with you. You are peace-men—and you are insurrection men—and you are tetrallers—and you are moral reform men. You teach French Jacobinism—Fanny Wrightism—agrarianism—annihilation—Anti-Colonialism. Ye attack the prerogatives of the clergy!—Ye encourage lay preaching—and women's preaching.—Ye are Quakers! Ye are Congregationalists! Ye are Presbyterians! Ye are Baptists! Ye are Trinitarians! Ye are Wesleyans! Ye are Hopkinsians! Ye are Unitarians! Ye are Sabbatarians! Ye are no Sabbatarians!—Ye are whigs! Ye are democrats! Ye are loco-foco men! Ye are federalists! Ye seek to destroy the federal constitution! Oh ye "men of one idea!" Why can't you stick to your abolitionism, and let everything else alone! Ye are men of no principle! Ye are men of all principles. "We AGREE with your principles, but we abominate your measures!"—*Friend of Man.*

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Reported for the Courier and Enquirer.]

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

HOUSE.—METALLIC CURRENCY.—Mr. Adams presented a memorial from L. Feuchtwanger, containing a proposition for furnishing the United States with a hard currency.

Mr. A. said that as this memorial related to one of the subjects embraced in the President's Message, he should move that, without reading, it might be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and be printed, which motion was agreed to.

The number of petitions offered was very limited, amongst them were several on the subject of a National Bank and the

curr. nov. and for and against the annexation of Texas to the Union.

TEXAS.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Adams.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House whether any proposition has been made on the part of the Republic of Texas to the Government of the United States for the annexation of the said Republic of Texas to this Union; and if such proposition has been made, what answer has been returned, and all the correspondence relating thereto.

Mr. WISE said he should vote against the resolution, for one reason which he should state. He had in his possession information, on which he could rely positively, that a correspondence had taken place between the government and the official organs of Texas, which was not in a condition at this time to be made public; and the publication of which might probably have an injurious effect on the question pending between this government and Texas.

Mr. HAYNES, of Georgia, suggested to the gentleman from Massachusetts so to modify his resolution as to add the usual restriction as to the public interests.

Mr. ADAMS said he would state the reason why the usual restriction had not been inserted. This was a simple question as to a matter of fact and it did not appear to him that there could be any question raised, whether the communication of the information called for was compatible with the public interest or not. The question simply was, whether a communication had been made to the Executive magistrate of this nation, which was matter of public notoriety, the Legislature of Texas instructed the Executive of that country to make.

Another reason was, that he considered the proposition itself, referred to in the resolution, as utterly unconstitutional; as a proposition which neither the President of the United States, nor this House, nor this Congress had any right to consider or to receive. It was a new thing in the history of this nation—it was a new thing in the history of the world—a totally different thing from what had taken place heretofore by the cession of territory to the U. States.

On the first occasion of cession of territory which took place under this government, namely, that of Louisiana; it was objected at the time that that was unconstitutional. So far as it was a cession of territory, it was his opinion at the time, and that opinion stood recorded on the journals of the Senate of the United States. So far as the mere question of cession went, it was his opinion that it was within the power of Congress to form such a Treaty. But in that Treaty certain provisions were introduced, relating to the inhabitants of the territory ceded, and those provisions secured to those inhabitants advantages and privileges which, in his opinion, the constitution of the United States did not authorize the Government to confer. Such was not only his own opinion, but the opinion of the then President of the U. States. That opinion was well known to the world, and had been expressed in numerous letters written at that time. Such also was the opinion of the immediate successor of the President—at that time Secretary of State; and in consequence of that opinion, he (Mr. A.) had introduced into the Senate at the time, resolutions by which the stipulations in favor of the Province of Louisiana should be fulfilled—and that the rights of the citizens of the United States which the Treaty stipulated they should enjoy should be secured to them by that power which alone, in his opinion, could secure them—and that was, the people of the United States. For that purpose, he had, in the Senate, proposed an amendment to the Constitution. On these questions he had been over-ruled; and notwithstanding the opinion of the President of the United States and of the Secretary of State, the Congress of that day did presume to carry the treaty into full effect, and to perform functions which, as Mr. A. believed, belonged exclusively to the people of the United States. Now the case was changed. If, under the first resolution which had been adopted, it should appear that the proposition had actually been made to Mexico to cede a portion of territory to the United States, and if it had happened that that portion had been accepted, and that a treaty had been made by which the inhabitants of that portion of the Mexican territory thus ceded by their sovereigns to the U. States, should enjoy the rights of citizens of the U. States, and among the rest, that of the right of being admitted in due time as a State or States of this Union—if that treaty had been formed, and had been ratified by the sanction of two thirds of the Senate—it would then have to come before the House, and the precedents of Louisiana and Florida adduced to answer the objections to this operation on constitutional grounds. But here was a totally different case. It was not the case of a foreign government ceding a territory to the U. States and stipulating for certain advantages to its citizens under the constitution of the U. States;—but it was a whole nation—a whole people who were proposed to be admitted into the Union and to enjoy all the rights of citizens. Now this operation was a totally different one from that of receiving a cession of territory; an operation which, in his opinion, he declared before God no power on earth was capable of performing, except the people of Texas on the one side, and the people of the U. States on the other. The Republic of Texas had never, by constitution, conferred on its Executive the power to make this proposition—nor did we know that it was intended by the people of Texas to do so. He had read the constitution of Texas, and he found no such

power bestowed on the Legislature, and no power existed in the Executive, or in the Congress of the United States of receiving such proposition. The people alone were the competent judges. Now, it was his humble opinion, that no answer could be given by the President of the United States to a proposition of that nature—that he had no power to receive it, and that if the proposition should be made to Congress, the only answer to be given was, that Congress had no power to receive it—for no such power was conferred by the Constitution.

For this reason then, in addition to the other which he had stated, he did not insert the usual caution, that the answer of the President should be given "if not incompatible with the public interests." He did not admit it possible for the President to consider it incompatible with the public interest to give an answer.

It was a question in which the whole people of the United States had a deep interest—an interest involving the whole Union—for, in his opinion, a large portion of the people of the United States would prefer a total dissolution of this Union, deary as they love it, to this very act of the annexation of Texas. The reason, therefore, which had been assigned by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise)—that there was a correspondence, but that it was not in a condition to be brought before the public—so far from being a reason for not making the call, was an additional reason why it should be made. He (Mr. A.) demanded in the name of the whole people of the U. States, and as one of the Representatives here, that they should know what this secret correspondence was, which was to print on them a whole nation, to enjoy their rights and to take them away.

He had given his reasons why he did not think that the restriction should be introduced—still, they might differ in opinions, and he would leave it with them to adopt or reject the amendment at pleasure. He was willing to take the resolution, even with this restriction upon it; for, of all things, he desired not only that the people's Representatives, but that the people themselves should know what this secret correspondence was, which was to print on them a whole nation, to enjoy their rights and to take them away.

Mr. HAYNES then moved to amend the resolution by adding "in his opinion compatible with the public interest."

Mr. WADSWORTH regarded this question as one of extreme importance, though he did not contemplate the extreme results spoken of by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. No good could result at this time. This was not the time at which to enter upon any of the topics which had been broached by the gentleman from Mass. Mr. T. replied briefly to some of the remarks of Mr. A. and expressed his readiness to meet the subject in every form when it should come up for the consideration of the House.

Mr. PICKENS, of S. C., thought no harm could result from laying the information before the public. He thanked the gentleman from Mass. for the candor with which he had stated his points. But he (Mr. P.) was not to be driven to issue now. The friends of Texas had nothing to fear from this correspondence. He hoped it would be laid before the public; and that, at the regular session, all parties would be prepared to meet the issue.

Mr. PETRIKES moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table.

On which motion the yeas and nays were ordered, being taken, were yeas, 74, nays, 149.

So the motion to lay the subject on the table was rejected.

The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. HOWARD, of Md., said he did not think the amendment of any great importance, and he would rather see the resolution pass without it than with it. He would not permit himself to be drawn into discussion at this time; but he must say that if the gentleman from Virginia was in possession of information which satisfied his mind that the correspondence was not in a condition to see the light, that gentleman had more information on the subject than had fallen to his (Mr. H.) lot. He must be permitted to say, that he did not think there was anything in this correspondence, if any had passed, which the government should be ashamed to exhibit to this House and to the American nation. So fully confident was he of this fact, that he should vote for the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. GRENELL, of Miss., was in favor of the resolution, but opposed to the amendment.

Mr. BYNUM deprecated any movement on the subject of Texas at this time, but urged the propriety of adopting the amendment.

Mr. WISE concurred in the opinion which the Speaker had several times expressed during this debate, that on a mere resolution calling for information, the merits of the subject could not be laid open for discussion. Mr. W. regretted that the Chair had not arrested the gentleman from Mass. (Mr. Adams,) in the remarks he had made. He (Mr. W.) was prepared to show that it was constitutional to admit a new State into the Union, and that this was not a new question. But he would not debate these matters now.

His object in again rising was to say that, when he objected to the adoption of the resolution, he had been misled by the nature of the information then in his possession. From subsequent information received, he was willing to vote for the resolution.

Mr. BELL hoped the resolution would not be adopted at this time. He was very fully sensible of the importance of the subject to which it referred; he knew that paramount interests were involved, and how deeply excited and irritated the feel-

ings of the members of this House instantly became, when the allusion was made to it. When the information sought for came, who could say where the debate might terminate, or how much time it might consume? Who could restrain the volition of a hundred members who had risen even this morning, and almost simultaneously, to express their sentiments. He hoped the House would not press this enquiry—that they would give one little month to the great matters, on which they had been called together, and do something to alleviate the distress of the people. The Bill which had been reported this morning, was of itself sufficient to demand the exclusive attention, not only of this House, but of the nation. He would not that the attention of the members of this body should be diverted from the great projects submitted to their consideration, or that their powers of analysis and reflection should be distracted by conflicting objects.

Mr. B. then made an ineffectual motion to prevent the amendment of them, &c.

And after some far her debate in which Messrs. Halsey, Cushing, Wise, Biddle, Calhoun, of Kentucky, and Dawson participated—the question being taken, the amendment was agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

From the New-York Spectator.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, great numbers of petitions and memorials against the annexation of Texas, were presented.

Mr. J. Q. Adams offered a resolution, declaring that the power of annexing the people of a foreign state to this Union, is not in Congress or any department of the government, but rests exclusively with the people. Laid on the table.

Mr. Talliferro offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the quantity of wheat imported into New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, within two years.—The resolution amended by substituting 12 for 2 years, was agreed to.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

"LO THE POOR INDIAN!"—We perceive that the project is again under discussion, of employing the north-western Indians, in the Florida war! It does not seem to us possible, that the government of a Christian nation can be so base as to countenance such an idea, even for a moment. Stimulate brother to tomahawk brother, by base bribes! Already the rank offence has gone up to high heaven, that we have employed some hundreds of the Creeks against the Seminoles; but as though disgrace enough had not been incurred by what has been incidentally done in this way, there are those who would extend the murderous policy, by bringing hordes of Indians down from the far west—more than two thousand miles—to hunt down the miserable remnant of the Seminoles! For their sustenance they are to provide for themselves buffalo meat.—An other beautiful illustration of American humanity! There are now two hundred thousand Indians, in the west, mainly dependent upon the buffaloes for their sustenance; and when the reckless waste of these animals, at the instigation of the fur companies, is taken into account, it is believed that the supply will be exhausted within ten or twelve years at best. But as if to hasten the time of their extinction, and the consequent famine among the Indians, they are, by the scheme now on foot, to be shot down faster than ever, for the Florida war. Truly we are a great—a magnanimous nation.—*N. Y. Spec.*

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM.—The possibility of employing this mighty agent in the propulsion of machinery, appears to be engaging the attention of philosophers in Europe, as well as this country, although we are not aware of anything to induce the belief of its having been determined there, as it has been among ourselves by Messrs. Davenport and Cook. There is indeed a story floating among the papers, to the effect that the power has actually been applied, with success, to the propulsion of a boat on the Thames; but it is given only on the alleged authority of a private letter, and as we can find no notice of it in the London Journals, we hold it reasonable to conclude that it is entirely of home manufacture, and without foundation. It seems, however, from the annexed paragraph, copied from the Prussian State Gazette of August 4th, that a Russian professor has discovered a method of applying the force—or thinks he has—and that the subject has been taken up by the imperial Nicholas. We trust that our ingenious countrymen, Messrs. Davenport and Cook, will be enabled to secure their priority, both of honor and profit—and there can be no doubt that they will, provided their endeavors are not cramped by the want of those pecuniary means, for which they justly call upon the public spirit and sound judgment of their fellow citizens.—*N. Y. Spec.*

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—His majesty the Emperor has appointed a commission to make, on a great scale, experiments on the application of the electro-magnetic force to the motion of machines, especially those of ships, according to the method of Professor Jacobus, at Dorpat.—This commission is composed of Vice-Admiral Krumpel, Baron Schillery de Camstadt, of Colonel Sobolewski, of Messrs. Pap, Kupper, Ostrogradski, and Leuz, members of the academy, and of one officer of the naval engineers. It is to draw up the plan according to which the experiments are to be made, and to lay it before the minister of public instruction, who will present it to the Emperor for his approbation.

A letter from Malta, July 14, states that the cholera was then raging there. The deaths were from 150 to 200 a day.

ALABAMA.—We have seen a copy of the law of this State against Bowie knives and Arkansas tooth-picks; and if legal enactment can prevent their use, this will answer the purpose. It contains two sections—the first providing that if any person carrying such a weapon, on a sudden rencontre shall cut or stab another with such knife, by reason of which he dies, it shall be adjudged murder, and the offender shall suffer the same, as if the killing had been by malice aforethought. The second imposes a tax of one hundred dollars on every such weapon sold or given away. A similar law has been passed in Mississippi.—*N. Y. Sun.*

George Wood, Esq. of this city, Sam'l L. Hopkins, Esq. of Geneva, and Chancellor Kent of this city, have each given a written opinion, that the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, excommunicating the Synods of Ulster, Geneva, and the Western Reserve, and the 31 Presbytery of Philadelphia, are irregular, illegal, null and void, and that the excommunicated bodies are still component parts of the Presbyterian Church. These opinions are published at length in the New-York Observer of to-day.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Last week, at Cleveland, the driver of one of the stage-coach lines, between that place and Pittsburg, was tried for driving in contact with, and upsetting, a coach, belonging to the Pioneer line. He was fined one hundred dollars. If passengers will only do their duty to themselves and the public, by prosecuting the servants and proprietors of public conveyances, in cases of injury arising from neglect or recklessness, juries of the country will not be found wanting to award damages that will be in unison with public sentiment, and go far to insure the public safety.—*Balt. Amer.*

The following appears in the Albany Argus:—"That a proposition has been made by the Republic of Texas, and urged upon our government, for the annexation of the former to the United States, we have no doubt. Nor have we the least doubt that the correspondence on the subject will rebound, in the highest degree, to the credit of our government. Such, we venture to predict, will be the general judgment at home and abroad."

Late advices from Florida show that the Indians have no idea of emigrating. They have burnt the buildings at Volusia and Fort Mellen. Gen. Jesup is at Tampa Bay.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.—The whole number of candidates for admission at the recent commencement of Brown University was fifty-seven, four of whom were rejected, and fifty-three were admitted to the several classes of the University.

SANDWICH ISLAND MISSION.—The ship Mary Frazier, Capt. Sumner, from Boston, with thirty-two missionaries, arrived at Honolulu, April 9, after a passage of 116 days. The missionaries met with a kind reception from the king and chiefs.

SPECIE.—It is stated that no less than 400,000 pounds of copper coin, were imported into Baltimore last week from Brazil.

We understand that the first Baptist Church in this city, has unanimously invited Rev. Mr. Neal of New-Haven, to become their pastor.—*Zion's Her.*

The new steamer Paul Jones, running between Alexandria and Washington, was destroyed by fire, on the night of the 12th inst. Loss \$20,000.—*Boston Press.*

The Grand Jury at Taunton found 47 bills of larceny—25 of which were for violation of the License Law.—*Id.*

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

Thank "Joseph" for his excellent article, calling attention to a great and prevalent sin. Hope he will often repeat his favors.

Schuyler T. Baker, of Whiting, has a porker, 8 weeks old, measuring 2 feet and 11 inches in length, 2 feet 2 inches girth, and weighing fifty-eight pounds & a half!

The cholera was making dreadful ravages in central America, in the month of July.

The yellow fever is extending in New-Orleans. Interments about 60 a day.

Mr. Burden has built another steamboat of peculiar construction, "being two hundred and sixty feet in length, with a beam of twenty-two feet, drawing, at present, less than thirty inches of water." This boat was to leave New-York for Albany, on the 18th inst.

County Anti-Slavery Societies have been organized in the counties of St. Lawrence and Cayuga, N. Y.

There was a hurricane at Apalachicola, (Florida,) on the 31st ult., very destructive.

It is said that the cotton crop in the region of Charleston, South Carolina, will not be half so large as was anticipated.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The next annual meeting of the Baptist Convention of Vermont will be held at the Baptist meeting-house in Waterbury the second Wednesday (11th) of October at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Board will meet at the house of brother A. Angier, the evening previous at 6 o'clock. Missionaries and churches expecting payments from the Convention are requested to make their reports to the subscriber two weeks previous to the meeting. WILLARD KIMBALL, Rec. Sec. Brandon, Sept. 19, 1837.

NOTICE.—The next quarterly meeting of the Vermont Branch of the Northern Baptist Education Society will be held at the house of brother A. Angier, in Waterbury, the second Wednesday in October, at 6 o'clock, P. M. As the Secretary of the Society has removed from the State, by his request, all communications for the Board may be addressed to the subscriber. WILLARD KIMBALL, Sec. pro tem. Brandon, Sept. 19, 1837.

NOTICE.—The Board of the Convention will call on the subscriber, near the Meeting-house, for information respecting entertainment. All others, coming up Onion River, will call at Elder Butler's, just below the village, for information. Those coming down the river, will call at E. S. Newcomb's, at the upper end of the village. Those coming from the North, will call at Dea. Dillingham's, just North of the meeting-house. A. ANGIER. Waterbury, Sept. 13, 1837.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION.—Delegates to the meeting of the Vermont Association, to be held at Ira, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of October next, will be provided for at the following places: Rutland Church, at John Mason's; Poulney, " Leonard Mason's; Brandon, " Harry Graves'; Pittsford, " Solomon Haven's; Hubbardston, " Thomas Tower's; West Haven, " Willard Mann's; Benson, " Reuben Ross'; Middletown, " Hiram Fish's; Dauby, " Erwin Collins'; Wallingford, " Justice Collins'; W. Clarendon, " Russell Fish's; Dresden, " Nathan Collins'.

Visiting brethren will find entertainment by waiting at the meeting house for instruction from the committee of arrangements appointed by the church.

JOHN MASON, Church Clerk. Ira, September 11th, 1837.

WALTON'S DAILY JOURNAL.—The subscribers will publish a daily paper during the ensuing session of the legislature, of the size and in the form of the Daily of last year, containing reports of the proceedings of the legislature, of Congress, and the news of the day. The paper will be issued in the afternoon of each day. (Sundays excepted,) in time for the mails which close in the evening. Terms \$1. Members of the legislature and others, who will forward us the money shall receive one copy gratis for every five subscribers.

The Watchman and Journal (weekly) will be furnished through the session for 25 cents—three months for 50 cents.

Printers copying the above for three weeks will be furnished with the daily.

E. P. WALTON & SON. Montpelier, Sept. 15, 1837.

MARRIED. In West Rutland, 15th inst. by L. L. Tidd, Daniel Russell of Rutland N. Y. to Betsey Moses of the former place.

In Middlebury, on the 15th inst. I. A. Vale, to Rachel M. Case, daughter of Nathan Case, all of Middlebury.

DIED.

In New-York city, on the 14th inst., where she had been residing a few weeks for the purpose of obtaining relief from a seeming fatal illness, Louisa, daughter of Geo. T. Hodges of Rutland aged 20 years.

In Rutland, on the 30th Aug Sarah D., wife of George Patterson aged 24.

In Middlebury, Sept. 13, Eben W. Judd, 76.

In Berlin, 7th inst. Pers, daughter of E. Wilard and Persa Calhoun, aged 13 years and 7 months.—Innovis in Vt. and N. H. are requested &c.

In Berlin, S. pt. 10th, John Kraman, 68.

In Worcester, 28th ult. Mary, wife of Eli Stace, of consumption, 48.

In Claremont, N. H. Nancy, wife of Francis B. Story, 86.

In Newbury, Jacob W. Blodgett, 26.

On the 9th of July last, of a lingering illness, Deacon Timothy Thompson, of Cambridge Vt. In him his family have lost a faithful husband, and a kind and affectionate father, society, an able and industrious citizen; and the church, an established, persevering member; and the cause of Christ, an able and willing supporter. He had accumulated a large estate, in a manner that evinced the practicability of discharging the duties of a responsible steward, without being exposed to the censures of the world. May the Lord grant that his successor in office may fill the station with an equal degree of usefulness and respectability. [Com.]

In Chester, on the 19th of August, Mrs. Nancy Bradford, 45. Also, on the 15th of August, Widow R. Williams, 51. These two females were examples of suffering, patience and piety. We trust they now rest in their sweet home in heaven.

Also, on the 20th of August, Mrs. Jenima Field, 65. Sister Field rose on Sabbath morning, was suddenly taken with a pain in the stomach, to a portion of omelet for relief, walked into the kitchen, looked abroad, retired to her bed, fell asleep, and her friends could no more awake her. Before noon she expired in the arms of death. For years she has been a worthy and esteemed member of the Baptist church in this town, and gave good evidence of true piety of heart. She has left her aged husband and children, brothers and sisters bereft and deeply afflicted.—[Com.]

In Topsham, 18th ult. Polly, wife of Aaron Butler.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

S. C. Nourse	\$2 00	I. Wellman	1 50
S. Stewart	1 75	Charles Hale	5 00
Alvin Foster	75	G. Fuller	1 00
John Hull	75	Wm. N. Blake	1 50
John Hall	1 50	A. Churchill	4 00
J. Kelly	1 00	E. Sherman	1 00
H.ingham	75	A. Vail	2 00
J. Joffe	1 50	W. Stuart	2 00
M. A. Chapin	2 50	J. Morgan	1 50
I. Severance	2 00	Geo. S. Griffin	1 50

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE subscriber would inform the public that he has enlarged and fitted up his house in the first rate style, and opened it as a public house, on the strict principles of temperance. Those friendly to a house of the above character, are invited to give it their patronage. The location is central and pleasant in the village of Montpelier, and will be a quiet home for members of the legislature during the coming session. H. Y. BARNES. Montpelier, Sept. 25, 1837.